"WARRINGTON'S" REPLY TO BUTLER. To the Editor of The Dotton Journal:

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which Gen. Butler says he had with me some "twentyfive years ago" was just this: I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for The Lowelt Courier (of which I was the assistant-editor) a very scaly and disreputable trick by which Butler had got a criminal released from the prisoners' dock in Concord Court-House. I had returned to my post, and was one day sitting at my table, writing. when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report. I told hun-I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I told hun-I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I told hun-I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him, and he again demanded to know if I would reteat him and and, striking my spectacles, knocked them upon the floor, whereupon, tol. Schouler, editor of The upon the floor, whereupon, tol. Schouler, editor of The upon the floor, whereupon, tol. Schouler, editor of The upon the floor, whereupon, tol. Schouler, editor of The upon the floor who had been standing by, an amazed listener, courier, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, courier, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, courier, and it would refine the defect of the collision. I would refine performed with a celerity which spatially the floor of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Budier, and I never supposed which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of budier anyone connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision." Budier and I never supposed the "collision." Budier and I never contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office. As for me, why I have suffered for years under the contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office. As for me, why I have suffered for years under the contributed to the Legislature ten years after this occurrence on the same licket; I remember it well, for he was a dread when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report. told hun-I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I

orther.

So, in the Legislature, when an election for Major-eneral of the militia took place, and the "Conserva-ees" were trying to defeat Butler for his Radicalism by ming Gen. Bartiett, I did what I could for the former, A whatevar may be the conjunct of military authority. stoos." were trying to defeat Bullet for his Rankansian comming Gen. Bartlett, I did what I could for the former, and, whatever may be the opinion of military authorities in relation to Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, nobody can dean that, as was said of one of our former Governors, "he did well at Cencerd." I know of no man who carries on a fight where they fire only powder better than Butler. So I have never regretted the support I gave him for the Major-Generalship. And he was apparently very grateful for it, and acknowledged the favor by a neat letter and present—I can hardly call it a handsome one, them greely his photograph. You will see, my dear editor, that Butter can hardly make out a connection between the "collision" 50 years ago or so and The Republican's hospitality to him. He succeeds, however, quite as well as in most of his attempts at a logical solution of the mystery which surrounds the opposition of the press his nounhation. Indeed, there is a mystery in it to the "average" mind. Butler is simply a political and social musance, and that is all there is about him. Yours, with respect,

Manomed House, South Plymouth, Aug. 25, 1871.

Norm—He is the only one of our Generals who has been so lavish of the powder as to freit by the "simp boad."

THE NEW-JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: After prolonged effort, we are at last egistered among the Republican States. It will be a tark day for us when we lapse and sink again into the arms of the Rodman M. Price Democracy. How shall we full the schemes already planned by the enemy to regain the ascendency † As a Republican, less anxious for the gratification of any aspirant's wishes than for the triumph of our principles, I answer, by the selection of a popular candidate of unblemished character and unques-

Among those named as a candidate for Governor, no Among those named as a candidate for Governor, no one has given more definite proof of these qualifications than JOHN DAVIDSON of Union County, while no stain shilles his character, and no man can be found who doubts his ability. His canvass of the Hild District for Congress in 1936 was a most brilliant proof of popularity. With a majority in 1864 for Sitarcaves (Democrat) of 4.882, Mr. Davidson entered unaided upon a contest with the same Mr. Sitarcaves, challenging the latter to meet him in open discussion throughout the district, and reduced the Democratic majority more than 2,000 votes. Never since has the Democratic majority in the district been brought down to any such figures. Rushing, in 1870, was beaten by 3,684 majority, notwithstanding he had 1,500 votes from the colored men. In 1868, the same district gave a Democratic majority of about 4,000 votes, notwithvotes from the colored men. In 1888, the same sive a Bemeeratic majority of about 4,000 votes, notwithstanding the fact that Grant was our candidate for President, and we had a Governor as well as Congressmen to coest. In 1809, Mr. Davidson received four hundred more votes for State Senator than Grant's vote for President in 1866, and there was no general ticket in the field.

1864, and there was no general ticket in the field.

If either Mr. Waish or Gen. Kilpatrick can show strength as a candidate or fitness in character or ability superior to Mr. Davidson, I and many of my neighbors would be too happy to lend either our support. Let their friends produce proofs.

Union Co., N. J., Aug. 24, 1871.

POLITICAL NOTES. B. C. Cook, Republican member of Congress

from the VIth District of Illinois, has tendered his resignation, and his successor will be elected in November. The name of Tammany is everywhere odious. In the proceedings of the recent Grand Lodge of Odd held at Utica, a petition was read from Tam-ecampment, located at Sandy Hill, to change its

Encampment, located at Sandy fine, to change to to Riverside Encampment. The prayer of the pe-ers was granted without discussion. Some of the Georgia papers encourage the roposition of The Richmond Whig, that the South must be paid for its slaves, and the spoil divided with the ne gross of they promptly lend their support to the "claim:
The Macon Telegraph, even at this late day, declares tha
Flavery was "a system satisfied by the Great Jehoval
himself, under which our fathers prospered so much, an
wers universally recognized as the noblest type of the
Juman race."

One of the hardest-ridden misrepresentations of the Democrats, that the people are taxed more heavily than ever before, because, forsooth, lighter taxes honestly collected from a thriving population, produced more in 1870 than in 1869, now falls headlong to the more in 1870 than in 1862, now falls headlong to the ground. The revenues of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, are actually about eight per cent less than for the year ending June 38, 1870. The internal revenue taxes have yielded but \$183,000,000, against \$183,000,000 the previous year, a difference of \$42,000,000. The revenue from customs, ewing to a larger consumption of foreign goods, increased from \$195,000,000 in 1870 to \$26,000,000 in 1871, a gain of \$1,000,000, which subtracted from the first the fess in internal revenue leaves still a failing off of \$31,000,000 in the gross yield of the national taxes.

The Pendletonian brotherhood have in this State a colaborer in disseminating the gospel of repudiation. The Rochester Union, organ of State Senator Jarvis Lord, who, by the way, is said to aspire to the Demo conversion of U. 8. six per cent bonds into fives as follows. "Every patriotic citizen does hall it—as a swindle, line delt as it now stands is mostly payable at the option of the Government, is payable in lawful money, and is liable to taxation, principal and interest, by the Federal Government. The debt if refunded according to the scheme of the Administration will be placed out of the reach of payment for many years to come, will be payable principal as well as interest, in coin, and will be exempt, interest as well as principal, from all taxation by either numberpal, State, or Federal Government."

And towy Lohnson, how seein became "interest."

Andrew Johnson has again been "interviewed." He was gratified at the result of the Kentucky election, and denounced the New Departure, saying "it would be influitely better that Radicalism should still rist in plunder and power through another four years, than that the Democratic party should triumph by base abandonment of honesty and principle." Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson's well-known theory of the nation's obligations to the capitalists who loaned ber money to carry on the war, the currency schemes of the Ohio Democracy meet with no favor from him. "The righn of paper," he said, "in any country, and under any form of Government, has ever been the reign of vice, of baseloss, crazed speculation, and of that wide-spread immorality which renders order and good government and solid presperity unattainable."

The Democratic execution of the Chillical and the second control of the co

The Democratic organ at Chillicothe gives the following particulars of Gen. McCook's disorder: The Democratic meeting, last Thursday evening, was one of the finest we have ever seen at the inauguration of a campaign. All regretted, and were disappointed on ount of, the serious illness of Gen. McCook, who attempted to speak against the solicitations of his friends, tempted to speak against the solicitations of his friends, and fell very short of doing himself justice. The General was suffering from a complete nervous prostration, which threatened paralysis, and somewhat affected his brain. The statement made in a telegram from this city to The Cincinnati Commercial, that he was under the influence of liquer, was known to be fise by the person who sent it. Among all our public men there are none more temperate than Gen. McCook. Two of his grandparents and several other members of his family have died of apopicary, and the symptoms of his disease tended in that direction.

The Hon. Benjamin H. Hill lives in Georgia, a great way off, and spends his Summer at a mountain retreat in East Tennescoo. Thus scoluded, Mr. Hill in-

dulges hopes that the Democracy will triumph this Fall in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. This he told an interviewer, and also that if they did so triumph the New Departure would be the winning card in 1872-On the other hand, Mr. Hill thinks that defeat would se riously affect the Democracy. "In that case," he says "they must either abandon the New Departure entirely and fall back to the issues of '68, or boldly advance one step in advance of the New Departure, as at present promulgated. How far it would be safe to go can be better determined bereatter. Of one thing I am convinced, and that is that the Northern people are determined not to recede one step from the Amendments, and it is, therefore, all folly in us to oppose them. There is no course left, therefore, but to advance. If we are defeated this year, Toombe, Stephens, and Davis will be elated and strengthened. They will be finally defeated, however, as the South will not and cannot be musted by them. If the counsels of those men should control, however, and the Republicans pursue a liberal policy, it would yery much alter the situation. General Amnesty would give the Republicans in the South a much strenger foundation." riously affect the Democracy. "In that case," he says'

The Springfield Republican says: "The Rice neadquarters at Boston have been changed from Young's Hotel to No. 84 Washington-st., Room No. 8. Unfavorable comment had been made upon the fact that Mr. Rice had his headquarters in a "rum tavern," though doubtless convenience alone prompted the first opening of rooms convenience alone prompted the first opening of rooms at the hotel. But with such a man as Gen. Butler the candidate of the Prohibitionists, the very smallest pretext will serve for raising the cry of "rum candidate" about the gentlemen who have been named in connection with the Republican nomination. The change in Mr. Rice's headquarters indicates that he is going to "stick" as a candidate, although the friends of Mr. Jewell claim, and with a good show of reason, that he commands a much larger following in the State. But Boston cannot have two of her citizens elected Governor, and if she is to stand any chance with one, it must be decided very soon which one."

Democrats throughout the country are beginning to entertain the conviction that the plundering of public treasuries should be restrained within reason able bounds. The St. Louis Dispatch, a sound Democratic sheet, inveighs against Tammany as follows: "Some sheet, inveighs against Tammany as follows: "Some body, who was it it was wishing that we had a Tammany in St. Louis. We are afraid it is far too great a luxury for the West. One Tammany is quite enough for one nation, and the scener the Democrats of the United States set their seal of condemnation upon the New-York affair, the better it will be for their cause. With the increase of representation in the West, on the new departure platform, they can do without New-York City. Let it go. No party can hope to succeed with such an incubus of villainy weighing it down, and, indeed, it would be far better to give up the State than for the Democracy of the Union any longer to connect itself even to the suspicion of an alliance with the men who have dene their level best to damn them."

GLIMPSES AT THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE CONTROLLER'S VOUCHERS-AN "EXHIBITION" THAT EXHIBITS NOTHING.

A TRIBUNE reporter applied, yesterday, to Deputy Controller Storrs for permission to examine the Controller's vouchers in the case of some of the payments to Keyser & Co., and others, the report submitted by the Controller through the Mayor giving merely general statements of dates, persons, amounts, and services ren dered. Mr. Storrs said that it would be necessary to obtain permission of the Controller, and that that officer was not in, but would probably return in half an hour. At the expiration of that time, the reporter returned and met Mr. Storrs, emerging from the Controller's private office. He had a bundle of vouchers in his hand, and invited the reporter to come into the private office to examine them. As they entered, a moment's view of Mr. Connolly was obtained while he was detained in conversation at the door-way, in his passage to another room. Mayor Hall came up to the desk just as the examination was begun, and remarked that "it was hardly the thing to submit vouchers for was narny the thing to submit vouchers for examination in such a way, and it would not be permitted at Washington—at least, he doubted it it would; and yet the people had demanded to see the accounts, and no obstacle should be left in the way of their doing so." The Mayor, further, explained the difference between the two descriptions of vouchers shown; one, he said, being approved "by resolution" of the Board of Supervisors, and the other "by the Committee" of the Board.

The first voucher examined was one in the case of a

mittee" of the Board.

The first voucher examined was one in the case of a payment of \$36,836 80 to Keyser & Co., for "plumbing, etc." First in order, in this bundle of papers, was Keyser & Co.'s bill for work done and materials furnished, comprising several pages of foolscap. The various items occupied one line each, with the amount set opposite, and the totals under the several heads carried down. Across the face of this bill was written the signature, "W. M. Tweed, Chn," in coarse, scrawling letters. At the upper end of the first page was pasted a printed form, which was filled out so as to read as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORE, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1870. The undersigned, in pursuance of Sec. 4, Chap. 382, Laws of 1870, cer-ify that they have audited the annexed bill of \$35,451 10, and have al

R. B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

B. B. CONNOLLY, Centroller.

W. M. Twend, Pres. Board of Saps.

In red ink, under the statement of the amount in the above, was written: "Interest due to June 10, 1870—18,1379 62." bringing the amount up to \$56,839 80. The Controller's order to the Auditor to issue a warrant for the amount was contained in the printed form which was pasted on with the paper copied above. The indorsement on the back of the whole consisted of record marks, the words, "plumbing, etc., Buildings and Offices—Oct. 20 to Dec. 26, 1899," and the Auditor's certificate stamped on, with the signature, "James Watson," written in the center. This was all that was submitted as "voucher" in the case of the payment of Keyser & Co.'s bill for \$56,859 80—the sum of the whole being, as it addressed itself to the mind of the reporter, that Mr. Tweed said, "All right; Connolly, square it;" and that the Controller said, "All right, Boss, if you say so; Mr. Auditor, draw for the money." The reporter looked at the long list of items in Keyser & Company's bill, but was of course unable to determine whether or not they were reasonable charges, and he, at the same time, fancied that it must have puzzled Mr. Tweed himself to determine the question in each case.

Next was examined the voucher in the case of a pay-W. M. TWEED, Pres. Board of Sups.

zled Mr. Tweed filmself to determine the question in each case.

Next was examined the voucher in the case of a payment of \$19,318 to the New-York Printing Company for work done in the period between Jan. 3 and March 31, 1870. The detail of items filled 10 pages of foolseary closely and neatly written; and across the face of each page was written, "Correct: J. B. Young, Clerk," (of the Board of Supervisors.) This was one of the cases in which the account had been approved "by resolution" of the Board. The certificate, corresponding to that copied above, was signed by the Mayor and Controller, showing that those two officers had "audited" the account. Appended to the bill was the sworn statement of Mr. Wilbour, the President of the Printing Company, that the account as rendered was correct. But neither in this case nor in that of the bill of

the sworn statement or Mr. Wildoud, the Pressum of the Printing Company, that the account as rendered was correct. But neither in this case nor in that of the bill of Keyser & Co. were any receipts submitted to show that the subordinate officials concerned acknowledged the service claimed to have been rendered.

The Deputy Controller afforded the reporter ample opportunity to examine the vouchers which he had brought from the files, but he kept his hand very close to the bundle of papers which possess, to the Controller, the representative value of many thousands of dollars; and the reporter observed that two men came in, who seemed to be merely supernumeraries in the Controller's office, and who patiently sat near at hand, during the whole examination, without speaking a word. Their business may have been to guard against the reporter's snatching and running away with the important papers, as zeal for news is presumed to subject men, sometimes, to terrible temptations; or else they were there to act as witnesses, so as to be able to testify with reference to any subsequent account of the examination. eccount of the examination.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE, The Joint Committee of the Supervisors and Aldermen upon City and County Accounts met yesterday for organization, consultation, and cooperation, with civic Committee Alderman Dimond was elected temporary Chairman; John Hardy, Clerk of the Common Council, acted as Secretary. Alderman Woltman moved that, as the Supervisors and the Aldermen were represented by Committees, the meeting should be an executive one, to arrange a mode of procedure satisfac tory to both Committees. This motion was carried; and all except members and officers were excluded.

THE DRAMA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Last evening witnessed the reopening of this popular minstrel hall; a large audience was present, who, at the rising of the curtain, greeted the performers with great applause. The company is substantially the same as last season, with the addition of "Bobby" Newcomb and the "Buffalo boys," who perform a laughable extravaganza, with Charley Gibbons, called "the dancing Quartette." [Backus and Birch as the "end men" are ready and funny with their songs and jokes. Wambold amuses as the " middle man," and acts the stout, pompous, but good natured darkey in his usual pleasing maner. The rest of the company are good in their several specialties, and with the present programme, which is new, the season promises to be a good one.

POLICE NOTES.

Visitors to Prospect Park last week, 170,258. Augustus Mass, age 18, was drowned, on Sunday,

William Weed, who is under indictment for alleged

President Smith transferred Sergeant Joseph Hag gerty, yesterday, from the Fifteenth Precinct to the Tunis C. Holbrow from the Third to the Fifteenth. Bernard Reilly of Park-ave. and Cumberland-st.

as knacked down and badly injured by some manown p David Scott, age 27, residing at No. 225 Twentieth-Brooklyn, revolved, yesterday, to commit suicide, and after writing a ter to this friends, went late the woods to blow out his brains. Officers comparen and furnism were sent in parsaid, and overtook him in time to event his killing himself. He was locked up.

A telegram was received by Capt. Irving, yester-asy from beteeve forcon definited phis, asking for the arrest of Jo-sey from beteeve forcon definited phis, asking for the arrest of Jo-sey Comingham, was a selected a gold watch, worth \$450, in that city, Cunningham was arrested in East Thirteenthat, by Teterlive Heidel-burg, and the passe ticks for the solem watch from under the output in the room. He was taken to Philadelphia by Detective Tilly, has even-ing.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ABORTIONIST AND MURDERER.

TRUCKMAN TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY TO WARDEN BRENNAN-CLEARING OUT THE DEN OF A SECOND-AVE. ABORTIONIST-THE CROWD THREATEN TO LYNCH THE VILLAIN-PROBA-BLE IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM BY TWO BOSTON PROSTITUTES—SHE WAS SEDUCED BY A MEDICAL STUDENT.

The discovery of the body of a young woman in a trunk at he Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Saturday, and the unmistakable evidence that the horrible crime of abortion had produced death, inspired such indignation in the community, that it was with great satisfaction that the Police authorities received a clue which has resulted in the arrest of the murderer. A day had intervened since the discovery of the crime, and with the exception of the voluntary evidence of the cabman, nothing had been done toward the solution of the mystery, William Pickett, a truckman, living at No 471 Avenue A, passed away his Sunday leisure chiefly within his own home, and early on Monday morning went with his cart to the corner of Third-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st., where it was his habit to wait for oustomers. A friend passing by in the afternoon threw on the cart a morning paper, and the man was soon busily engaged in reading an article, which was soon seen to be of personal interest. He was ac-quainted with Warden Brennan of Bellevue Hospital, and immediately driving to that institution sought out its chief officer. Pickett told the Warden that he had just read the account of the discovery at the depot, and thought himself to be the man who had driven the truck. He said that on the Saturday afternoon previous, at about 1 o'clock, as he was waiting at his usual stand, a young woman had accosted him and said that she desired to have a trunk taken to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. He had asked her for the service \$1 50, but upon her demurring, he had consented to carry the trunk for \$1. The woman said that she was going to Chicago that afternoon, and she would be at the epot about 2 o'clock to receive the trunk which he would find at No. 687 Second-ave., in the basement. She then left him. He immediately went to the house mentioned and knocked at the basement. It was opened by a stout, fleshy man, apparently a foreigner, who appeared to understand his mission. The door opened, very strangely, upon a large room in stead of the hallway customary in houses of the kind. The large man said nothing, but helped Pickett to carry the trunk from the house to the truck. Pickett drove very fast from the house to the depot, as he was afraid he would not catch the train. As he drove up before the door of the baggage-room at the depot, the woman who had hired him came out of the ticket office with boy. The boy and the woman helped to carry the trunk into the baggage-room. He remembered that a strap was bought by the boy, and that the owner was very nervous when the lid came near breaking. He did not notice the trunk or the woman particularly, and he certainly did not shake hands with the woman at parting, as he did not know her and had never seen her before the day she engaged him to carry the trunk. The cartman refused to go to the woman's house or re

ceive the trunk, unless she gave him her name and paid him in advance. She rejuctantly wrote in the cartman's order book "Julia Simmons, No. 697 Second-ave." Warden Brennan listened to this account of Pickett's with great surprise and interest, and at its conclusion

hastened with the truckman to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House. On arriving there, Pickett again related his story to Capt. Cameron. The Captain thought it a most important clue, and immediately took the truckman with him to the house on Second-ave, that had been men-The truckman readily found it, and tioned. Cameron then had his suspicions confirmed in discovering it to be the residence of Jacob Rosenzweig,a pretended doctor, known to have committed the crime of abortion. It was now 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and information was immediately sent to Inspector Walling at Police Headquarters. Meanwhile, Capt. Cameron assigned Sergeant Rooney to the duty of arresting Rosenzweig, who was known to him personally. Sergeant Rooney called at Rosenzweig's house, and was informed that the doctor was out but was expected home soon. The sergeant then donned a disguise and hid in a drug store near by. Here h waited without result until near 4 o'clock, when his patience was at last rewarded by perceiving Rosenzweig approaching. The doctor, however, before entering his e turned aside into a liquor store and called for a glass of lager beer. The sergeant upon entering the saloon door was recognized by Rosenzweig, who instantly sprang for the other door. The officer was too quick, however, for his burly adversary, and seized him securely before he had got into the street. A crowd of loafers at the bar seemed to detect in an instant the fact that Rosenzweig had been arrested for murder. The Doctor's profession was so notorious that his connection with the trunk murder was imme-diately surmised, and the crowd gathered around crying, "Lynch him; lynch him." officers, however, who had been placed in the neighbor hood to hold surveillance over the doctor's house, soon entered the saloon and assisted Sergeant Rooney to protect the prisoner. Even with this help it was with great difficulty that the officers were enabled to drag Rosenzwext from the grasp of the roughs and place him in Second-ave. car, by which he was conveyed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House.

Upon the entry of the prisoner into the Station-House the was immediately identified by Pickett as the man who had helped him carry out the trunk. Meantime Inspector Walling had telegraphed for the boy "Paddy," otherwise known as Alexander Parks, who gave the first clue to the mystery and the boy had arrived at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House. The boy and the truckman instantly

recognized one another. Inspector Walling had also arrived at the station-house and began questioning the prisoner. Rosenzweig denied all knowledge of a trunk having been taken from his house on the previous Saturday, and on being con

fronted with the truckman denied ever having seen him. All questioning failed to elicit any other answer, and Inpector Walling ordered that the inmates of Rosenzweig's house should be arrested. A squad of police entered the house, and arrested the servant-girl, a Polish peddler boarding in the house, and Rosenzweig's son. The prisoners were severally interrogated by the Inspector, but all denied any knowledge of a trunk that had been taken away from the house. The servant-girl appeared especially reticent in her answers. .

Rosenzweig has an unwholesome fame among the police. He has three or four offices in the city where he commits the crime of abortion. Three or four years ago he was a bar-tender in a lager-beer saloon in Chatham-st He has recently been earning an infamous notoriety at No. 3, Amity-st. This is his advertisement in an evening ournal: "Old 3 Amity Place relieves ladies in trouble it once; no fees until cared for-"

He was locked up and guarded well in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House during the night. Rosenzweig is a large man, about 5 feet 3 inches in hight, and with a piercing blue eye. In answer to the questions of reporters, he said that the papers had got enough to write about, and would doubtless soon have more than was truthful or discreet. The doctor obtained his diploma from a medical college in Philadelphia, paying for it \$40. At Police Headquarters during the evening numberless inquiries were made by auxious relatives concerning women who have disappeared during the past few weeks. Among others was a gentleman who displayed a portrait of a lady, which was thought by several gentlemen to resemble in a slight degree the face of the murdered woman. Inspector Walling ordered the houses occupied by Rosenzweig to be searched. The order was obeyed, but the principal object of search, the arrest of the woman who hired the truck, failed to be accomplished. The houses are now under surveillance. Inspectors Walling and Jameson are making every

effort at present to arrest the woman. PROBABLE IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM. All day long curious multitudes gathered around the gates of Bellevue Hospital for the sole purpose of gazing through the bars and perchance seeing transported from one portion of the grounds to another a body, which by a stretch of imagination might be taken for the object of their curiosity. Great numbers of well-dressed women sought and obtained admittance to the grounds, and the first place they visited was the "dead-house," near the river, where lay the body of the unfortunate girl-Many of the women were prostitutes from the better class of houses of ill fame, who were drawn to the Hospital by the reports of the murdered girl's beauty, and with a view to ascertaining whether she had ever been associated with them in their lives of shame. Attired in costly silks, they literally pre-sented the appearance of "whitest scpulchres" surrounded by disease, and rapidly approaching death.

A number of the visitors, however, came in agonies of grief, fearing that the object which they were to encounter the state of the stat ter might prove to be the mutilated form of a loved and

erring child, whom they had lost and whom they were seeking in death. The body lay in one of the two rooms of the deadhouse, covered with cloths soaked in carbolic acid, that

merely served to intensify the norrible steach that arose from the rapidly-decaying corpse. The face was exposed, blackened with putrefication. Delicate-looking women gazed in morbid horror, and turned away, merely that they might be startled with a sepond glance. At 3 p. m. two women presented themselves to Warden Brennan and stated that they wished to see the body, as they thought from the description that it could be none other than a girl with whom they were acquainted. They gave their names as Josephine Korton and Mrs. Kelly of Boston, Massachusetts. Both were very gaudy in appearance, and were dressed in the manner peculiar to prostitutes. Mrs. Kelly stated that she kept an assignation house in Boston, of which her companion was an inmate. Warden Brennan to the dead-house, but the features the girl were so badly decomposed that recognition was almost impossible. Still they both saw, or thought they saw a great resemblance to the girl they wished to identify. They said that their acquaintance had a beautiful snow-white complexion, and blonds hair. Her teeth with one exception were white and regular. This irregular or decayed tooth slightly marred the beauty of her coun-

tenance. Her form was slight and very symmetrical

When examining the mouth of the corpse it wa.

dicated by the woman. The supposition is that

an eye-tooth, and in the position in

the tooth which spoiled her beauty removed. Upon leaving the Dead-House the women were questioned by Warden Brennan as to the ante-cedents of their friend. The details, Mr. Brennan thought, could not be divulged with pro-The women walked to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House, in East Twenty-second-st., when they were questioned by a TRIBUNE reporter. They stated that the girl who lay in the Dead-House was so like the girl they were looking for that they could not believe they were mistaken. This girl, they saidcame to Mrs. Kelly's furnishing house in Boston about two months ago. She gave the name of Ruth Billings. The given name, they believe, was assumed, but Billings, they thought, was her real surname. She was three months advanced in pregnancy and remained one month. She left about a month ago. This would make her now about five months advanced in pregnancy, and the physician has stated that the girl at Bellevue was about five months advanced. Ruth Billings, they said, was seduced by a medical student, who, becoming alarmed at her pregnancy, fled to California, leving her unprovided for. During her stay at the Kelly House she was never visited by any one but this medical student, whose name they did not remember. When there she expressed a desire to be relieved of the child, and when leaving intimated that she would take measures to be so relieved. While at Mrs. Kelly's house she was frequently visited by her sister, who passed under the name of Abby Billings, who had also been seduced. They believe Abby's real Christian hame was Susan, as she was fre quently addressed as "Susey" by "Ruth."

"Abby" Billings was a dressmaker, and also came to this city, where she was employed. She lived in Brooklyn, but her patrons were principally people in Greene and Wooster-sts. It appears that the condition of her sister was no secret to her patrons, as about a week ago a woman in Wooster-st., asked her about her sister, and she replied, "That she was doing well, and had got rid of her trouble." This Wooster-st, woman invited Abby Billings to call and stay at her house. Since that time, however, she has not been there. The Boston women called there to ferret out the case, with the result of finding that she was in Brooklyn. The two, after telling their story, were permitted to depart by Capt. Cameron.

THE PRISONERS. When Abraham Liel, the peddler, and Kate Johnson, the servant, were brought to the station-house by Capt. Cameron. Liel, who station-house by Capt. is an effeminate young man with waxed mustaches, gazed around him in stupid bewilderment. The girl, Johnson, however, was bright, calm, and cool. She volunteered no information, but answered in short sentences, denying all knowledge of the affair. She was closely questioned by Capt. Cameron and Warden Brennan with but little result. At about 5 p. m. she was taken to Believue Hospital, where the trunk was produced from the clothes-room, and she was called upon to identify it. Every article of clothing in it was removed piece by piece by her, but she denied that either trunk or clothing had ever been in the house. She was very cool, and appeared to be thoroughly awake to what she was doing, disappointing all who hoped to get information from her.

Both were committed—the girl to the Captain's room, and Liel to a cell down stairs.

STATE OF THE WEATHER

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT FROM SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS, U. S. A., OF OBSERVATIONS AT 11:47 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

tion.	Hight of	Thermo	Dreecin	V-lonity	Poros of	State of
Augusta, Ga	29.93	73			Calm.	Cloudy
Raltimore	30.00	76	B. F.,	2	Light.	Cloudy
Boston	30.08	63	S. E.	10	Fresh.	Fair.
Roffalo	29.98	68	25. E.	1	Light.	Fair.
Burlington, VI.	29.72	71	S. E.	5	Gentle.	
Carro May N. J	50.027	74	75.	4	Gentle.	
Cairo III	29.79	67	W	7	Fresh.	Fair.
Charleston	29.97	79	D. Lee	7 3	Fresh.	
Chevenne.	29.291	00	W.	8	Gentle. Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.04	68	57v	11	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.74	17	S 10	9	Fresh.	H. ran
Cleveland	29.74	12	N. 12	3	Gentle.	
Corinne, Utah	29.71	60	W	4	Gentle.	
Davenport, Iowa	29.51	0.0	Q .	12	Fresh.	Clear's
Detroit	20.05	51	N. W	2	Light.	Clear's
Duluth, Mich	29,00	DW.	51. 107	1	Gentle.	
Duluth, Mich Galveston, Texas. Grand Haven, Mich.	29.55	D0	12 13	11	Fresh.	Cloudy
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.00	Di.	C W	8	Fresh.	Thrt's
Indianapolis	29.04	41	W.	8	Fresh.	Thrt'g
Keokuk, Iowa	29.01	that	117	4	Gentle.	
Knoxviile, Tenn Lake City, Fla	29.85	YII.	100		Calm.	Cloudy
Lake City, Fin	29,51	37	100	****	Calm.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kansas	29.80	100		****	Calm.	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va	29.30	12	u 100	15.27	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29 50	110	a w	3 7	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29,00	SET.			Calm.	Clouds
Mobile, Ala	20 01	61	N. E.	2	Light.	Clear.
Montreal, C. W	30, 95	4/5	S W		Fresh.	Clouds
Nashville, Tenn	20 50	713	W	7	Fresh	H. rair
New-London, Conn	20.05	66	8 P	2	Light.	Cloudy
New-London, Conn	10 127	3/4	s w	2	Light.	Fair.
New-York	10 02	20	42	2	Light.	Cloudy
Norfolk	10 02	26	s.w	8	Fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	99 79	77	S.W.	4	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	99 83	68	8. E.	11	Fresh.	Cloudy
Philadelphia	10.01	73	0.00	100		L. rain
Pittsburgh	90 87	74	8. E.	8	Freah.	Fair.
Postland Ma	10	61	100	1	Calm.	Cloudy
Portland, Me Rochester, N. Y	99.77	68	S. E.	13	Fresh.	Thrt'g.
				177.		Fog.
Savannah	29 93	77	N. E.	10	Fresh.	Cloudy
St Louis	99.67	76			Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.57	63			Calm.	Clear.
Talada (Mila	201-000	DO:	12 a 44 a 4 a			Cloudy
Washington. Wilmington, N.C	29.96	74	8.	7	Fresh.	Fair
William to return N C	10 00	MIZ	43	4	Gentle.	Clear.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS STEAMBOAT DISASTER. The steamer Monitor, plying between New-York and Derby, Coan., suddenly sprung a leak when about half an hour out from the latter place, last Wednesday afternoon. She was immediately run ashore on the flats near Drew Rock, where she now lies partly on the lats hear Drew Rock, where and how hes partly under water. The passengers and freight were trans-ferred to a tug and taken back to Derby. The captain is unable to account for the leak, as the hull has been perfeetly water-tight. A diver is at work upon the vess and she will be raised and brought to this city. The Monitor is owned by the Derby Steamboat Company.

> PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH. .The Empress Eugenie is expected to arrive at

King Alliadrid, on Sunday.

red the troops at Madrid, on Sunday.

The Prussians will evacuate the forts near

The prussians will evacuate the forts near

Paris possibly on the 5th of September.

The King of the Belgians has arrived in London. His Majesty valed the International Exhibition yesterlay.

The British Consul at Zanzibar writes that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is eafe, and is slowly making his The London Standard states that Mr. Gurney,

... The Kings of Denmark and Greece, respecather and brother to the Frincess Alexandra of Waice at Lingen Schwaibach, near Weises

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE DYING OUT IN CHARLESTON. Charleston, Aug. 28.—No new cases of yellow fever have been discovered within the last twenty-four hours. The whole number of persons now sick hardly exceeds a dozen. The disease seems to yield readily to medical treatment, except in cases which were neglected in the early stages. The approhension of an epidemic is

gradually subsiding. HISTORY OF THE DISEASE IN NEW-YORK-ITS FORMER RAVAGES.

Yellow fever is an acute epidemic febrile disease, first distinctly noticed about the middle of the fifteenth century. Its name is due to the deep yellow hue which the skin assumes in the course of the disease; the Spaniards, from another of its characteristic symptoms, terming it Vomito Negro, or the "Black Vomit." It is epidemic on certain parts of the African coast, in the West India Islands, and in tropical America, and frequently makes its appearance in various cities of the southern part of the United States, such as New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Charleston. New-York, which, in the latter part of the last and the earlier part of the present century, saffered greatly from its ravages, has escaped epidemic attacks for about 49 years.

Yellow fever may be truly considered one of the bane-

discovered that one tooth was missing. It proved ful effects entailed upon the Western Continent by the if the girl was their acquaintance she must have had slave trade. It is recorded to have made its first appearance on this side of the Atlantic in 1809, on the Island of Barbadoes, soon after the landing of a cargo from a slave ship. In 1690 it had obtained a foothold in Vera Cruz, Mexico, whence it gradually worked its way north until it reached the American colonies, which it visited at irregular periods. New-York was smitten by it several times. In 1751 it[caused much devastation. In 1791 some of the most respectable citizens of the city fell vic-tim to its attacks, the symptoms of which were unknown , but three of the physicians here at that time.

1798 it again appeared with increased virulence, its first victim dying on the 28th or 19th of July, after an illness of a few days, but such was the general opinion of the healthfulness of the city that no alarm was excited. About the 20th of August, cases of a very malignant nature appeared in different parts of the city about the same day, and in the course of six or eight days others appeared in different streets very remote from one another. It raged with excessive violence in Cliff and John sts. The Health Commissioners became apprehensive, and addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which they stated that "the unfinished state of the docks in Front-st., between Coenties and Old-dips, had been in their opinion a source of disease." On the 12th, 13th, and 14th, there were heavy showers, forming stagnant pools which exhaled a postilential vapor. About the 24th o August, numbers began to leave the city, and many of those who had offices for the transaction of business near the East River moved to Broadway, which was deemed more healthy.

During August the number of deaths amounted

to 329, of which 100 were from yellow fever. On the 15th of August the deaths from yellow fever were 14. From this date they increased so that on Sept. 1 they 14. From this date they increases so that on sept. They amounted to 23. The daily average during August was about 12. On Sept. 15 the number of funerals was 38, on the 19th 63, and on the two following days 40 each. For the next four days the deaths fluctuated between 40 and 50, and on the 28th, rose to 60. The total number of deaths during this mouth was 1,152, of which 95t were from yellow fever. On Oct. 1 there were 43 deaths, this being the highest figure reached on one day during the month. as highest figure reached on one day during the month, he lowest figure was 9, and the total deaths from yellow over during the month amounted to 431. It is calculated out the whole number of deaths from yellow fever dur-ge this endemic was 1.524.

that the whole number of deaths from pellow fever during this endemic was 1.524.

Bellevue Hospital received 389 yellow fever patients, of whom 289 were from the city, and 100 were seamen from vessels in port. Of the former, 272 died and 117 were discharged; 33 of the seamen died, and 67 recovered. At the hospital neither physicians, nurses, nor washerwomen were infected, although literally surrounded by pestilence. The boatmen belonging to the Health Office and the friends of the patients who acted as nurses also excaped. The disease was regarded as of local origin, many physicians attributing it to made grounds and stagmant water. Others, however, thought it had been imported by the skip Fame, said to have arrived from the West Indies with the disease in her cargo.

grounds and susgmant water. Others, however, thought it had been imported by the skip Fame, said to have arrived from the West Indies with the disease in her cargo.

From 1798 to 1803 there were in every year sporadic cases of yellow fever in this city. In 1803 the number of cases reported was 1,639, and the deaths about 724. The streets lying near the margins of the East and North Rivers and some of these in the upper part of the city, which were principally inhabited by indigent and uncleanly classes, suffered the most. The alarm of the inhabitants was very great, and the suspension of business and the descrition of the city far exceeded what had been experienced in former years.

During the sickly season of 1805, from the 5th of September to the 25th of October inclusive, the number of cases reported at the office of the Board of Health amounted to 600, and the number of deaths to 262. Dr. John R. B. logers, then Health Officer of the Port, in an official letter to the Board, dated Dec. 19, 1805, stated that at the Quarantine 24 vessels that had come from sickly ports were obliged to proceed to the public wharf, and were there overhauled; yet of the many officers, seamen, ship-carpenters, calkers, riggers, coopers, sall-makers, and backsmiths, at work on them, not one was in the shightest degree affected by their connection with the vessels. Of the plots who brought these vessels into port, and who frequently slept on board of them, very often one and two nights, not one was affected. Of those attached to the Health Officer's Department not one had been sick from any connection with the infested vessels of the lightermen employed in carrying goods to the city, or bringing cargoes to vessels at Quarantine, not one was in the smallest degree indisposed until the zith or 25th of September, when one of them was taken if with a fever which left him in a few days. Another was estaced just after the first, and died on the 2d of October. Both took their filmess from having had daily intercourse with the eastern part

formerly it had started somewhere on the East River, but in 1822 it was first seen on Rector-st, which had heretofore been deemed peculiarly healthy. The Health Officer was disposed to attribute the infliction to a quantity of Havana sagar, which had been bonded in that vicenity during the warm weather in July from the vessels Spanish Soldier and Eliza Jane. It was resolved in the Board of Health that the Infected district should be fenced in. Accordingly Rector-st, at the intersection of Lumber-st, Washington-st, from Pier and including Pier 4, and Greenwhich-st, at the intersection of Carlisle and Washington-sts, were divided off from the rest of the city. The Board admonished these residents of the district who had not fied, to leave it and seek quarters elsewhere until the arrival of frost. This Formerly it had started somewhere on the East River residents of the district who had not fied, to leave it and seek quarters elsewhere until the arrival of frost. This many declined to do. The ravages of the disease became so alarming that resolutions were finally offered to the effect that the removal of inhabitants from the infected district was indispensable to the health of the city, and the Mayor was authorized to remove them by force if necessary. Such inhabitants as were unable to provide for themselves were permitted to occupy the public buildings at the Narrows or at Kipp's Bay. The Commissioners of the Alms-House were instructed to furnish the requisite sustenance for those who required it. From July 16 until October 8 about 225 deaths occurred from the fever. After this date the disease absted.

date the disease abuted.

At present, Quarantine contains a number of vessels upon which, it is alleged, yellow fever exists. A Tribupon which, it is alleged, yellow lever exists. A IRBS-unk reporter applied to the city Santary Inspector, yes-terday, for information relative to the preparations the Board of Health are making in view of the approach of yellow fever. The Inspector stated that the Board could do no more than it had done and was still doing. It rec-ommended the repaying and cleaning of streets, and wherever contagion lurked inspectors were at once sent with disinfectants to remedy the evil, and prevent, if possible, its recurrence.

THE RECENT STORMS.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND SOUTHERN NEW-YORK — FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING. Reports of heavy storms and great

damage by lightning in the southern part of this State and northern parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have been received. For two weeks past thunder-showers in these sections have been of daily ecourrence. In Sussex County, N. J., dwellings, barns, cattle, and trees have been destroyed by lightning. The house of John Hagerty, in Beemerville, was the subject of a singular freak of lightning. The bolt struck the western ipeak, and passed down the rafters, peeling off an immense shaving from the roof to the ground. Portions of the cornice were thrown off 50 feet, and the weather-boards scattered all over the and the weather-boards scattered all over the yard. The walls were blown down, and every shingle'knocked off the roof. The damage is \$1,500. The residence of Daniel Kimble was also struck. A servant was badly shocked, and the weather-boards scattered. A barn belonging to John Dorin, in Vernon township, was badly damaged by a bolt. A horse was killed in the same neighborhood. The house of Cornelius Demorast, in Lafayette, was partially burned; loss, \$500. A girl in the house was rendered insensible, and when restored to consciousness wept for an hour without cessation, but could not tell the cause of her distress. In Branchville, several trees and out-houses were struck. Many cattle have been found dead in the fields. The buckwheat crop, it is thought, has been seriously injured by the rains. In Pine Island, Orange County, N. Y., a barn belonging to Walter S. Howells, and the lumber-yard and coal-shed of Samuel Galls, were struck by lightning. The former was burned to the ground, and a horse in the immer-yard was also killed, and a team was prostrated. Considerable lumber was consumed. The loss at this places will be about \$1,000. Near Orisville, a house occupied by a farmer named Force was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the chimney, striking Mrs. Force, who was sitting by the fire-place. She was not seriously injured; but a dog lying at her feet was instantly killed. Two houses were struck in Port Jervis, and a bott entered the telegraph office at the Eric Railway depot with a report like a gun, and administered severe but not serious shocks to the operators. The Huguenot Springs House, four miles cast of Port Jervis, on the Moniticello and Port Jervis Railway, was struck, and several of the boarders were more or less affected. Several high troos along the railroad The walls were blown down, and

were shattered, and at Pandise station the lightning seemed to be playing among the trees on the mountain, and a strong sulphrous nell permeated the at-meaphers.

seemed to be playing among the trees on the mountain, and a strong sulphrous well permeated the atmospherong sulphrous well permeated the atmospheron sulphrous well and just been filled with hay, who do, a bure which which were horses and farming my and rye, and in kinds, was struck twice, extening freeness of various and burning to the ground. The Lie second time cornelius sullvan, and his less will be \$500. Several soldings were struck in donicello, and many lelegraph poles between that placound Middletown were shattered. At Liberty, a barn, because to John Graham, and filled with tew crops, and stroyed. Loss, \$1,000 in Bethel, must damage was lose by rain and wind. Bridges were serve the ways, and to be by rain and wind. Bridges were struck by lightning and several horse killed.

In Delaware County, near Masonville, lightning struck in the barn-yard of Warren Willis, killing two cows and prostrating Mr. W., who was milking. He has not yet recovered entirely. Several barns were destroyed, and cattle killed, in other parts of the county.

Many barns have been destroyed in Wayne County, Penn. In Preston Township lightning struck the bara of Wm. Caurse, burning it to the gound. Two horses belonging to his father and a heifer belonging to a neighboring farmer were killed at the same time in an adjacent field. At Scalyville a man was lying under a tree, dead drunk. A bolt struck the tree and sobered him instantly. Two boys who were passing with pairs of huskeborries, were severely shocked. In Honesdale the lightning was fearful, the fashes appearing with scarced ya monomat's interval, and the noise of the thunder being continually heard. The house of A. G. Forbes was struck, and his wife was severely injured. A bolt descended between the Kiple House and the store of H. Green, tearing up the ground and affecting the insides of both buildings. The sleeple

\$3,000: insurance, \$2,000. In Charkstown, Rockland County, lightning passed over the barn of Mr. Platt and struck a wooden pump inclosure a dozen yards away, scattering splinters 28 feet in every direction. From the wood-work it darted to the pump, bistering the iron. It burned a small hole through one side of a tin pan, leaving a black spot on the other, and passing off in the direction of the house.

A GALE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Aug. 28 .- A violent gale from the north-west visited Boston and vicinity at 11 o'clock last night, accompanied by a drenching rain. In Arlington the steeples of the Unitarian and the Orthodox churches were blown down, several buildings partially demolished, and fruit and other trees prostrated. The damage is es timated at \$25,000 or \$30,000. Malden, Everett, Medford, and Newton, also suffered from the gale. No damage except to awnings and window blinds is reported in Boston.

The gale at Swampscott, last night, unroofed the Lined in House, and demolished nearly all the bathing-houses on the beach. The guests in the several hotels were greatly alarmed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

MILWACKER Ang. 24.—Flour dail and unchanged. Wheat steady, with moderate demand. No. 1, #1 [45] No. 2, #1 [13]. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates, No. 2, 30c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Nilxed, 49c. By et acady, with moderate demand, No. 1, 9b. Barley dull and denoping; No. 2 Pall, 60bc. Freights—Winest to Buffalo, 5bc. 2 to Oswego, Sc. Recepts—1,000 bibl. Flour, and 50,000 bush. Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bibl. Flour, and 50,000 bush. Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bibl. Flour, and 50,000 bush. Wheat. 4,1874, Ann. 2 do., #1.24. Carn shidt with moderate demand. Wheat treening; closed lower, 2,000 bush. No. 1 Red Winter, #1 25; 5,000 bush. No. 2 do., #1.24. Carn shidt and unchanged. Octas steady, with moderate demand at 36c. Petroleum—a firmer feeling; Refued, 222 225; Corne, #5 406 #5 45.

Wilkinsons, N. C., Ang. 31.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 47c. Reseating at 82 20 for Strategy, #2 55 for No. 2; #6 for Pale Crude. Turpentine scoody; #3 66 for Yallow Dip., #4 56 for Virgin. Tar steady #3 25.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. [For other Ship News see Third Page.]

(For other Ship News see Third Page.)

Bark Verlandi (Swel.) Pherron, Rio Janeiro 42 days, with coffee to Block & Jerons; vessel to Funch, Edy & Co. Crossed the Speakor Aug.

4, in Ion. 43-51 W.

Bris Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.), Thomas, Marscalbo 15 days, with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.; vessel to Peniston & Co. Letter to result of the Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.), Thomas, Marscalbo 15 days, with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.; vessel to Peniston & Co. Letter Schmidt, Co. Letter Brig Harry, Brown, Mayagner, P. R., 3 days, with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond; vessel to master.

Brig J. Howland, (of Beston), Freeman, Sellons 12 days, with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond; vessel to master.

Brig Linus, (Br.), Evans, Rio Janeiro 47 days via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Henry Erey, vessel to Mart. Hampton Roads, with rellow pine to Snow & Burgos; vessel to master. Had southerly winds throughout the passage; was 3 days north of Hatterns.

Schr. M. L. Porter. (of Provincetown), Parks, Crab Island II days, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Ontavia & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr. M. L. Porter. (of Bangor), Alexander, Demetrars in days, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Ontavia & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr. M. L. Porter. (of Bangor), Alexander, Demetrars in days, with sugar and molasses; vessel to Jetter & Co. Forn Aug 16 to 224, experienced severe gales of wind from various points of the compose, was compelled to send under bare poles most of the time. On the 19th simple a heavy sea over the stern, lost boat part of deek load unshipped wheel and received other alight damagne; was 3 days north of Hatterns.

Schr. G. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford;

Schr. Palcon, Wheeler, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

wheel and received other slight damage; was 3 days useful of flaws. Schr. C. H. Kira, Rohmson, Virginia.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. L. Son, Wheeler, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriet Sarah, Ball, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriet Sarah, Ball, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henrietta, Scher, New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Scher, New-Haven.
Schr. Has Runyon, Campboll, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. Wrea, Ward, Porvidence.
Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kells, Providence for Rinabethport,
Schr. Marzen Gates, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Kunningham, Kells, Providence for Rinabethport,
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven for Elizabethport,
Schr. A. C. Buckler, Buckler, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. C. Buckler, Buckler, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cha. A. Grainer, Hawker, Elizabethport for Povidence,
Schr. Geo., F. Kane, Allen, Blinabethport for New-Haven.
Schr. Richmond, Tracy, Elizabethport for New-Haven.
Schr. Richmond, Tracy, Elizabethport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hardert Martin, Crownit, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr. Richmond, Tracy, Elizabethport for Greekland.
Schr. Hother Martin, Crownit, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr. Parewell, Rollind, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr. Parewell, Rollind, Port Johnson for Revision.
Schr. Farewell, Rollind, Port Johnson for Salena.
Schr. Gen. Scott, Lyndon, Rondout for Rockland.
WHND—Sanaet, light, Sc., clear.

BELOW.
Bork Mindet, (Norw.), Ingelretheen, from Antwern June, 20

BELOW.

Bark Mindet. (Norw.) Ingebretises, from Astrony June 20, with udse to Funch, Edye & Co. By pilotheat Hope No. E.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Blorron, Ang. 28.—Arrived, brigs Chimborato from Philadelphia: Reponset, from Eirabethport, schrs. Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane; Prank Atwood, from Port Autonio.

Sayannan, Ga., Ang. 28.—Arrived, steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-Lork; bark Onward, from Liverpool reports a ship bettom apward of the Island of Selly. The schr. S. S. Whitmore, for St. Marys, Ga., is wrecked on St. John's bar.

is streemed on St. John's bar.

SPOKEN.

Ang. 25, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, bark Rugene. (N. G.), for Baltimores. 26th, 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, Juny Septim, (N. G.), Liverpool for Philadelphia. By pilothoat Hope No. 1.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment-Established 1810-for internal Lexternal use. Used and recommended by Physicians everywhere.

DIED.

BAKER-In New-Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, August 27, after a Hugering illness, Mrs. Elias Baker, in the 36th year of her age. Puneral on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from the residence of Mrs. Samuel Baker, Albany-st.

Baker, Albany-st.

BiNGHAM—On Sondar, the 27th inst., Edwin White, infant see all Leander K, and Ann Maria Bingham, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 22th inst., at 2 o clock p. m., from the residence of his parents, Garden-st, Mott Haven, N. Y.

CLARK—On the 26th inst., Eliza Emma, youngest daughter of Arthur T.

Clark, in the 11th wear of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to Stiend the funeral from her father's residence, 424 West Twenty-ninth-at, on third day (Tuesday), 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

DOHERTY—On Sunday, Aug. 27, William Henry Doherty, of chronic rhoundstay.

rheamatism.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law the relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law water kneek, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, 211 West Forry-arthest, on Westmoster successing at 16 his mother, 211 West Forry-arthest, on Westmoster, successing the orlow of look, thence to the Charco of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenthest, where a solemn mass of requires will be offered for the rupose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cometers. WYNNE -- In Geneva III. August 20, Marion, twin daughter of John A. and Mary B. Gwynne, aged 1 year and 18 days.

and Mary E. Gwynne, aged I year and ill days.
JONES—Az Cold Spring Harbor L. L. Ang. 27, Fannie H. Jones,
Anuther of Chas. R. and Elita Y. Jones.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral
from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wedneslay, Ang. 30,
at 2 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at Sposses on the arrival of the
train that leaves Hunter's Folint at 9 s. m., returning leaves Sposses all

train that leaves Hunter's Point at \$\psi_2\$ a. m., retorning leaves Syosset as \$\psi_2\$ m.

MILLEE—At Plashing, L. I., on Sunday, August 27, Gertrude R. Miller, reliefs of Abrahum, in the 60th year of her age.

Their friends and those of their same, Asa F. and Thomas J., and of their dangiter, Elizabeth F. Miller, are respectably juvited to stend the funeral on Wednesday, August 29, at 11 octock a. m., from her late residence on Franklin-place, Flushing, L. I. Easthampton papers please copp.

SCRIBNES—In Linearne, Switzerland, on Satunday, Aug. 25, of typhoid fever, Charlos Seriohner, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the remains will be brought to this city at once, and that due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from his late residence.

SSWARD—At Chester, N. J., on Sunday morning, August 27, Heary Saward, in the 19th year of his age.

The platives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th, at 1 o'clock. Trains of the Morris and Esseq Railroad leave New York at 7:15 and 3 a. m. councering with Chester Railroad leave New York at 7:15 and 3 a. m. councering with Chester Railroad of other family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday August 29, at 2:30 p. m.

WILSON—On Sunday, August 27, Joseph P. Wilson, in the 46th rear of

WILSON-On Sunday, August 27, Joseph P. Wilson, in the 47th rear of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwood Lodge No. 562 and Sagamore Lodge F, and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 771 Ninth et., South Brooklyn, on Weineslay, 30th hist, at Jocket p. m.

Special Notices

Pocket Edition COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER WESTERN STATES

is now realy.

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nt Board, Four Dollars per day.
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on SATURDAY at II m.

P. H. JONES, Postanater.

The Salen.—Lamb sold for TAKES for 18 years pasted Westchester County, restored to the original owners, by E. L. K. CGULEY No. I. Chamberset., opposite Sweeney's Hotel (Removed from 126 Maidean Jan.)

Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, next judicio